



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

many years he labored zealously as a practitioner, he made important contributions, in the department of pathology. His paper upon the subject of Cholera Infantum is an admirable and original addition to the knowledge of that disease, by which medical literature was enriched, and American medical authorship advanced in estimation abroad. It is looked upon as authoritative, with respect to the true pathology of the affection.

As a member of the Academy he labored industriously, and from the time of his election was devoted to the interests of the Institution. His department was that of Herpetology, and I may appeal to the collection for proof of his usefulness, and to the publications for evidences of his ability to place before the public the large amount of new information derived from the materials at his command. When a few years ago he was stricken down by disease, his loss as a working member of the Academy was severely felt and lamented.

As an associate Dr. Hallowell was a favorite of his fellow members. His manners were always urbane and deferential to the views and feelings of others, his temper was uniformly equable and not readily ruffled; the kindness of his heart was a perennial spring, while his sense of justice led him to acknowledge the merits and the services of all who, like himself, were engaged in scientific occupations.

We have lost in him a worthy and beloved associate, and most sincerely deplore his too early death, although to him it is a gain.

The following resolutions were then offered by Dr. Le Conte and adopted:

Resolved, That the Academy has learned with sincere regret the death of its late member, DR. EDWARD HALLOWELL.

Resolved, That in Dr. Hallowell the Academy has lost one of its most enthusiastic and laborious students and valued associates; one who has endeared himself to his fellow members, as well by his high personal qualities as by his steadfast and successful pursuit of science.

March 6th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Forty members present.

Dr. Joseph Wilson (Surgeon U. S. Navy) related that he had in his possession, during some months, on board of the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, a female whelp of a small Ocelot, (*Felis pardalis minimus*,) commonly called "tiger-cat." It was obtained in Realejo, Nicaragua, in the month of December, 1858. At that time it was too young to eat anything except milk, but gradually came to eat crumbs of bread from her cup, and small scraps of meat. The animal was light gray, beautifully marked with dark elliptical rings and spots, light underneath; ears quite short, rounded, with a lunated white spot on top; the tail about the length of the body and nearly black. She was of the size of an ordinary cat, and weighed five pounds eight ounces when ten months old. She was transferred to the Doctor's protection in March 1859, when her age was conjectured to be four months. She was named Miss Tiger by acclamation, and became reconciled to her change of abode much more readily than I was prepared to expect. The *Vandalia* was miserably infested by rats, and in the course of a few hours she received her first lesson in the valuable accomplishment of catching them. A young rat was caught in a trap and presented to her attention; she hesitated but a moment, when she commenced struggling to get at it, and when permitted she pounced upon it with great fierceness; she walked about growling with her prize, evidently proud of the conquest. She afterwards played with it for about three hours, performing many fantastic tricks in the way of tossing it up and catching it as it came

[March,

down, turning somersaults and rolling over with it in her paws. After this she seemed quite at home, and required no more lessons in rat-catching, though she eventually became very expert. It occasionally happened that a rat was seen or heard in a store room or corner from which there was no secret escape, and in all such cases Miss Tiger was immediately called upon and carried to the scene of action. She generally pointed out by her actions the locality of the object of pursuit, and stood ready to pounce upon it on the very first opportunity. On these occasions she sometimes made tremendously long bounds, say ten feet. Escapes in these cases were very rare. She eventually came to understand this business so well, that when called she would run out and exhibit an eagerness to be picked up and carried, comparable to that of a child who expects to be lifted into a carriage. In attacking rats she was quite fearless, and so far as known was never hurt by them. She mostly seized them by the back of the neck or head, but was not at all particular if these parts did not happen to be the first in her reach. She soon crushed the skull by forcing her long cuspid teeth through it, generally killing her prey so quickly that it was not even heard to squeal. After playing with it a moderate time, she would eat it, commencing with the head and progressing steadily till she finished with the end of the tail, only stopping a moment to lick her chops, when she came to the heart or other tit bit. Imagining that the hair and hide were not very good food for her, I once partially skinned one that she might learn to tear off the skin and leave it; but this was labor lost, as she immediately began to eat the skin, hair and all, in preference to the other part. Rats were sometimes taken from her and thrown overboard, as she occasionally caught more than she could manage to eat; but she soon began to show her disapprobation of this measure by a very startling, fierce and threatening growl. The first occasion it waked me up at about midnight, and when I went out to inquire what was wrong with Miss Tiger, I found her sitting near a big rat and growling in a very unusual and startling manner at about six men whom she had driven from their beds by her threatening. They were standing around her with various weapons in their hands, but there was very little prospect of moving her without some severe bites and scratches. As I approached a little nearer than the rest she showed a disposition to take her prize in her mouth, and while her teeth were thus employed I caught her by the top of her shoulders and she permitted me, without the least resistance, to carry her off, rat and all, to a place on deck, where her growling could not annoy the sleepers. She was frequently carried off in this manner afterwards both by myself and by others. She would sit by the hour very quietly near her property, till she was disturbed by some movement near her, when she would commence with her threatening growl, which was loud enough and fierce enough to make the firmest stand back, till they had seen and reflected on the state of affairs. She had another gentle, plaintive growl, which she used in calling for her breakfast and in showing dissatisfaction on ordinary slight occasions. She had no cry which could be compared to the mewing of the cat, but she could purr to perfection when in search of a warm bed. Her favorite food was rare beef steak, which she even preferred to rats; but hunger and petting eventually induced her to eat bread and butter for her breakfast, whenever she had a night of unsuccessful hunting.

The gentleness of this pet was really astonishing. She allowed herself to be picked up by any body, without any worse mark of dissatisfaction than a little growling. Even when feeding, and under apprehension that her rat was about to be taken from her, she would not bite or scratch. She would play with a handkerchief much in the same manner as with a rat. She was fond of being handled, and when rubbed with the hand she would roll about on her back and pretend she was going to bite, seizing the fingers between her teeth, growling and biting with such cautious gentleness as not to be in any 1860.]

danger of wounding the skin. But one exception to this occurred; one of the officers attempted to play with her in this manner with kid gloves on, and was immediately punished for his foppery by having her long teeth instantly forced through both his glove and his finger. She may have perceived some difference between the texture of the gloves and that of the fingers on which she was accustomed to try her teeth. She knew very well where to find warm sleeping places. She would for this purpose visit the hammocks of the men at night, and waken any sleeper she happened to fancy by patting him gently on the face with her paw. If encouraged and welcomed by a pat on the back or top of the head, she would lie down either against his breast or at his feet; but if refused by one or two very gentle boxes on the ear, she would retire with a discontented growl and seek a more hospitable sleeper. How she learned to distinguish between the taps on the top of the head as marks of approbation, and those on the sides of the opposite signification, is a subject of mystery, but there is no doubt of the fact; perhaps some of the men may have taught her the difference by boxing her more energetically.

She was very fond of licking the men about the face and gently pinching their ears in her teeth; and although she frequently engaged in this disagreeable amusement, she never wounded any one in the least while thus occupied. In cold weather she was very fond of getting between blankets, and required but the very slightest encouragement to crawl into the very middle of a bed and roll herself up in this position for her morning nap.

On one occasion it was noticed that she had a large tumor on the side of her face, and a large abscess formed. It was at first supposed that she had hurt her face in playing with a catfish; some one, however, noticed that it proceeded from an irregularity in shedding one of the milk teeth. One of the officers, of uncommon zeal in such matters, proposed to hold her while the obnoxious tooth was extracted. I determined to gratify him in this matter, and to the astonishment of all he held Miss Tiger on his lap while I extracted the obnoxious tooth with a pair of forceps, and neither of us was scratched during the operation.

She was fond of dark places, and delighted in running about deck and up the rigging early in the mornings and on cloudy days. When the men were called aloft to furl "top gallant sails," she would jump to the shrouds and have a race with them up the rigging, and with very little effort she was "first man in the top."

She generally showed so much excitement in the presence of birds, that doubtless her instinct would lead her to seize them. She killed three or four chickens at different times secretly, and off Cape Horn she seized and killed an albatross of at least double her weight. A common green parrot was at one time on board and she was exceedingly eager to get at it, but she was boxed a little on the ears and her head turned the other way a few times, till she appeared to understand that it was not for her. Subsequently, when she appeared to be watching it too intently, she was boxed a little and driven, till in about a week she seemed to regard it as one of the family.

In the beginning of December we were passing the West India Islands, the ship, in her course, starting flocks of flying fish, in which Miss Tiger became interested, they looked so much like birds. She was observed in the moonlight watching them very intently. Her absence was noticed at breakfast. A search through the ship made it certain she had been lost overboard during the night.

March 13th.

Mr. LEA, President, in the Chair.

Forty members present.

[March,